

Mr. Mayor - 10/10/62
Mr. Alder - 10/10/62
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Cuckfield Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1962

BY

D. M. RICHARDSON

M.B., B.S. (1954), M.R.C.P. (1955), D.P.H. (1956)

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M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.)

Charles Clarke (Haywards Heath) Ltd.
1963

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CUCKFIELD

REPORT
OF
THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
OAKLANDS,

Tel. No. Haywards Heath 1301

HAYWARDS HEATH.
October, 1963.

To the: Chairman and Members of the Cuckfield Urban District Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report for the year 1962.

The mid-year population as estimated by the Registrar General was 20,840, an increase of 760 over the previous year. The corrected birth rate of 15.04 remained at approximately the same level as last year and, of the total live births recorded, only 4.10 per cent. were illegitimate, a decrease of 2 per cent. on the 1961 figure. The infant mortality rate was 6.83 infant deaths under one year of age per thousand live births, compared with 10.79 for the previous year. The perinatal mortality rate rose from 17.79 (1961) to 20.13, due largely to an increase in the still birth rate, but the figure was still well below the national P.M.R. of 32 (1961).

In the country as a whole, the steep decline during the past thirty years in the mortality of infants aged one week but under one year (80 per cent. reduction) has, unfortunately, not been matched with an equal decline in the perinatal mortality rate which is still only 50 per cent. of the 1931 figure. There is a great awareness amongst obstetricians of the need for research into the causes of still birth and early neonatal mortality (deaths of infants under one week of age), but whilst many research departments remain ill equipped and under staffed, for lack of money, it is difficult to foresee any marked improvement in the near future unless there is a radical change in attitude at the highest level. The maternal mortality rate was again nil.

The total number of deaths registered during the year was 312, giving a corrected death rate of 10.33. An analysis of the main causes of death will be found on page 12 of this report.

The number of deaths from cancer, all sites, decreased by 7 per cent. and the present figure of 14.74 is one of the lowest recorded in the district during the past few years.

**IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH,
TETANUS AND POLIOMYELITIS**

During the year I attended twenty-one clinics and schools in the Urban District and carried out a total of 472 injections.

In 1961 the percentage of children under five in East Sussex who had completed a course of immunisation against diphtheria was 78. In 1962 in the 0-20 age group, 82 per cent. of persons in East Sussex were immunised against poliomyelitis and 86 per cent. of infants under two years of age were vaccinated against smallpox.

The foregoing figures have been taken from the latest Report (1962) of the County Medical Officer of Health.

The total number of inoculations given by your Medical Officer during the year may be summarised as follows:—

	C.R.D.C.	C.U.D.C.	B.H.U.D.C.
Diphtheria Immunisation:			
T.A.F.	293	296	216
Diphtheria/Tetanus	148	123	174
Trivax (Triple)	133	47	285
Tetanus	2	6	27
	576	472	702
Others:			
Smallpox	22	269	—
Influenza (C.U.D.C. Staff) ..	—	58	—
	598	799	702
CUCKFIELD RURAL DISTRICT ..	598		
CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT ..	799		
BURGESS HILL URBAN DISTRICT ..	702		
Total ..	2,099		

INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During the year 2,775 certificates were authenticated by the Health Department.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Five hundred and six cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and, of the total notifications received, 429 were attributed to measles and 11 to scarlet fever. There were 11 cases of food poisoning, 4 cases of dysentery and one case of typhoid fever.

A Case of Typhoid Fever in Haywards Heath

On the 13th July I was informed by Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory that serological investigations, which were being carried out in the case of an 11-year-old boy, who had been admitted to the hospital a few days previously, were likely to be positive for either typhoid or paratyphoid. Before visiting the family I discussed the matter with the Senior Laboratory Technician at Cuckfield Hospital, who told me that as far as he could say at that stage the illness was most likely to be typhoid.

Bearing in mind that typhoid in this country is now mainly imported by persons who have been on holiday in countries where the disease is still endemic, I questioned the child's parents very closely but was only able to establish tenuous links with recent overseas travel, mainly through the child's mother, who had carried out part-time domestic work at several houses in the Urban District. The father, who served in the Middle East during the war, said that he had never had any serious enteric illness but in 1942 had been admitted to a

hospital in Teheran for eight weeks with rheumatic fever. The latter, who is a staff cook at a hospital, was immediately debarred from work pending clearance by a series of bacteriological examinations of faeces and urine.

Within a few days laboratory confirmation of typhoid fever was obtained in the son's case and, at a later stage, the causal organism was isolated by blood culture and sent to the Central Public Health Laboratory for phage typing. On establishing the diagnosis the patient was transferred to the Foredown Isolation Hospital.

In the meantime many essential but subsequently abortive lines of investigation were pursued by the Public Health Inspectors in both Urban and Rural Districts. Many of these enquiries were concerned with the follow-up of children from the same school as the typhoid case in order to confirm that those children who had been recently absent from school with vague pyrexial illness were not, in fact, "missed cases." On the 18th July I visited Foredown Hospital and questioned the patient on personal habits with regard to eating, etc., but was unable to obtain any significant information. On the 19th July I interviewed the staff of the school canteen and arranged for the collection of faecal specimens for bacteriological examination. On the same day the family doctors in Haywards Heath and in the surrounding Rural District were informed of this case and were asked to bear in mind the possibility of infection with *Bact. typhosus* (*) in any case of unexplained pyrexia either with or without abdominal symptoms.

At first it was thought the the child's father might have been the source of infection and serological investigations were carried out with negative results. Typhoid fever is a great imitator and under war-time conditions, with restricted laboratory facilities, it was possible that the rheumatic fever referred to in an earlier paragraph might have been wrongly diagnosed. On the 24th July I interviewed the patient's grandmother, who lived nearby. She had recently returned from holiday and told me that her husband, who had died eight years ago, had been ill with typhoid fever in 1946 (Case A) whilst employed in the N.A.A.F.I. at Ashford in Kent. During his employment the husband had come home regularly at weekends and occasionally during the week. The grandmother could not recall any personal illness other than rheumatic fever at the age of 18 but said that one of her granddaughters, now 17 years, had been taken ill at the age of 11 with "typhoid dysentery" (Case B). She also recalled that one of her daughters, now in her early twenties, had suffered from a severe abdominal upset about 10 years ago but had not been admitted to hospital (? Case C). I then questioned her about her grandson (the present case of typhoid) and she told me that he and his brother called on her at least once a week on their way home from school. They did not usually stay for a proper meal but occasionally had bread and jam or fruit. Arrangements were made for bacteriological examination of faeces and urine from the whole family. On returning to the office I was able to confirm that although my predecessor had been informed about cases A and B, case B had not been officially notified and no connection between the two had been established at that time. On the 31st July and on three subsequent occasions *Bact. typhosus* (*) was isolated from the grandmother's stools and, in due course, it was shown that the organism was of the same serological type as that which had caused the grandson's illness.

The foregoing information provided almost conclusive proof that the grandmother was a typhoid "carrier" and, although there was no history of typhoid fever in her case, she had probably suffered a sub-clinical attack earlier in life and may possibly have been responsible for her husband's illness in 1946. In typhoid the carrier state usually results from chronic infection of

the gall bladder and is notoriously difficult to cure. Medical treatment is not on the whole very successful and some authorities put it as low as 14 per cent. Removal of the gall bladder offers a greater chance of success—perhaps as high as 75 per cent.—but in the absence of symptoms it is a serious undertaking for both patient and surgeon.

Fortunately the “carrier” was most co-operative and on the 13th August she was admitted to Goddards Green Hospital for a series of investigations which included duodenal intubation and cholecystography. On the 20th August absolute confirmation of the “carrier” state was obtained when *Bact. typhosus* (*) was isolated from the duodenum via Ryles tube and a decision was then taken to embark upon a course of intensive medical treatment. Three mega units of parenteral penicillin G were given six-hourly for seven days, each injection being preceded by .5 grams of Benemid by mouth. Immediately following the course of parenteral penicillin “Penbritin” (500 mgs. by mouth, six-hourly) was given for a further twenty-one days, also preceded by Benemid. Superimposed on this prolonged course of penicillin were two 5-day courses of sulphadiazine. The patient stood up to this treatment extremely well and since the discontinuance of all treatment on the 23rd September, 1962, twenty-five consecutive negative stool specimens have been obtained.

It is believed that this is one of the few cases in which penicillin in high dosage has been tried for a prolonged period and it may well be that a course of this type might succeed with other cases in which the carrier state has been discovered. Although as far as we know the “carrier” did not infect anyone outside her own family her potential for doing so could not be ignored. The “carrier” is still a comparatively young woman (57 years) and at the time of the investigation two of her daughters still lived at home, one being employed as a children’s nanny and the other as a hospital orderly. Her granddaughter, who lived nearby, worked in a laundry at a large institution in the district and the son-in-law (father of the case) was a chef at a hospital.

From the foregoing it is obvious that if the carrier state had not responded to treatment it would have been necessary to have taken decisions affecting the lives of several people, not least the “carrier” herself.

* The old description *Bact. typhosus* instead of the more generically correct *Salmonella typhi* has been used in order to avoid confusion with *Salmonella typhimurium*, which is a common food poisoning organism.

Food Poisoning (*Salmonella typhimurium*)

Two of these cases were discovered as a result of investigations in connection with the case of typhoid fever referred to in the foregoing paragraphs. Of the remaining cases, six occurred sporadically as single incidents and three affected members of the same family. The primary case in the latter incident was a young married woman who, against medical advice, had taken her discharge from hospital after giving birth to twins. As the mother was still excreting *Salmonella typhimurium* when she left hospital, it was necessary for the Public Health Department and Health Visitor to supervise this household for some weeks. This was of particular importance in view of the fact that the babies were bottle fed.

Sonne Dysentery

Three of the four cases notified occurred in school children, members of the same family, who were living at a lodge attached to a residential children’s home. In view of the proximity of very young children it was necessary to impose strict control on the movements of the younger members of this family for several

weeks. The infection is believed to have been acquired when the family were on holiday in another part of England.

The remaining case, a pupil nurse, was taken ill within a few hours of reporting for duty at a local hospital. As it seemed unlikely that the infection had been picked up locally, the medical officer of health of the district in which the patient resided was informed.

IMPORTED SMALLPOX IN ENGLAND AND WALES

In the early part of the year several cases of smallpox occurred in various parts of the British Isles. Much time was spent by the staff of the Health Department in answering queries from both family doctors and the general public regarding smallpox and the need for vaccination in specific circumstances. In view of the shortage of vaccine in the South of England and the need for restricting vaccination to certain groups of persons, a regular information service for family doctors was provided and all communications received from the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health were duplicated and passed on to family doctors in the district, together with other information considered to be of value.

The importance of maintaining a high state of immunity amongst doctors and nurses and other hospital employees was emphasised by the Chief Medical Officer, and at one large institution in Cuckfield Urban District six hundred members of the staff were vaccinated by their medical officer and myself in order to re-establish immunity, which, in many instances, had been allowed to lapse over the years.

Smallpox Contacts in Mid-Sussex

The following instances are typical of the several smallpox contacts that were followed up in the district during the early part of the year.

Contacts from S.S. Orion

The Medical Officer of Health to the City and Port of London informed me that a family were entering the district after returning from overseas in a vessel in which a single case of smallpox had occurred. On visiting it was discovered that the contacts were a woman of 38 who had returned from Perth, Australia, with her young family in order to visit her mother in Mid-Sussex. She told me that since her arrival in England she had suffered from a severe sore throat. This was not in itself an unexpected reaction to a renewed acquaintance with the British climate, but in view of its timing (11 days from the last possible day of contact with a smallpox case) arrangements were made for revaccination of her mother, who was the only one in the household who had not been vaccinated for many years. The family were restricted to home and garden until a full sixteen days had elapsed.

Investigation of high temperature followed by a severe rash in an Air Line employee

This case, a young man in his early 20's, who was employed as a luggage clerk at London Airport, gave a history of frontal headache, sore throat and high temperature (maximum 104.2°) for several days, followed by the appearance of a generalised maculo-papular rash on the 4th day. The rash first appeared on the lower part of the face and then spread over the whole body. It was present in the axilla but sparse on extensor surfaces. The patient gave a history of recent successful vaccination in July, 1961. The family doctor asked me to see this case and although we were both agreed that the patient was most likely to be suffering from measles, it was decided that, in view of the nature of the man's employment, the Smallpox Consultant should be called in. The diagnosis of measles was confirmed by the latter, on the same day, on clinical grounds.

Diphtheria Contacts

In November the mother of two teenage girls telephoned the Department with reference to a case of diphtheria which had occurred at her daughters' boarding school. The immunisation state of the four children in the family was obtained from the County Health Department and the children were asked to attend at my office for "booster" injections on the following day. Throat swabs were taken from the two contacts and sent to the Public Health Laboratory. Both were negative.

W.V.S. MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE— HAYWARDS HEATH AREA

During the period January to December, 1962, a total of 2,557 meals was provided.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951 Section 47

This Section provides for the compulsory removal from their homes of elderly, infirm or incapacitated persons who are not receiving proper care and attention. Such persons are often living on their own under poor and insanitary conditions and although it was not necessary to take formal action under this Section, several cases were investigated during the year.

HOUSING

Four dwellings, found to be unfit and not repairable at a reasonable cost, were represented to the Council during the year. At the end of the year three were still occupied and one had been demolished.

Mr. C. A. C. Ford, Housing Manager, has kindly furnished the following report on the Council's housing activities for the year.

Number of Properties

During the year 44 new dwellings were completed in Vale Road. They comprised eight 3-bedroomed houses, twenty-four 2-bedroomed houses and twelve 2-bedroomed chalet bungalows. The houses were erected in blocks of four (one 3-bedroomed and three 2-bedroomed), the chalet bungalows in six pairs.

The 41 prefabricated bungalows erected in Sunnywood Drive in 1946 were all vacated and closed during the year and the majority of them demolished.

Thus the number of units erected on the Council's estates increased by three to 1,044. This figure still includes the 26 aluminium bungalows in Hanbury Lane.

New Lettings, Vacancies, Transfers and Exchanges

In addition to the 44 new units, 18 units became vacant during the year.

A considerable number of moves were arranged during the year to overcome overcrowding or under-occupation. In addition to the forty tenants re-housed from Sunnywood Drive, twenty-seven tenants were transferred to more suitable accommodation, and ten mutual exchanges were arranged.

Housing Register

Because of the small increase in the number of units of accommodation controlled by the Council, the number of applicants on the register increased by 10% for the second consecutive year. In all, 74 new applications were received

and 5 deleted applications reinstated. Sixty-one names were removed from the register, 17 of the applicants having accepted accommodation from this Council. At the end of the year there were 211 applications outstanding.

Health Factor

In the year under review, accommodation was offered to a blind person, a chronic diabetic and a man with spinal trouble. The support of applicants' physicians is invariably given consideration, especially when substantiated by the Medical Officer of Health.

Welfare

During the year the old people's accommodation at Pilgrim Court was fitted with a bell system in order that tenants can easily call the resident warden if they are in difficulty. A grant is now received from the County Council in respect of these units.

The future housing development (in course of construction at the time of publication of this report) includes additional old persons' units. In total 28 units are being developed at Little Bentswood and 14 on the site of Dukes Barn, Lindfield. Of these, 22 will be one-bedroomed flats and 9 bed-sittingroom flats. All will have central heating and the Dukes Barn development a resident warden.

The Council will then control a relatively high proportion of accommodation suitable for old people.

PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS

There is only one public swimming pool in the Urban District. It is privately owned. Mains water is used for filling at the beginning of the season and is changed from time to time during the summer months. The water at the pool is treated by pressure filters, aeration and chlorination. All the samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year were satisfactory.

In addition to the above, several private schools and a secondary modern school have open-air swimming pools in their grounds. All were supervised throughout the bathing season.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) The water for the whole of the Urban District is supplied by the Mid-Sussex Water Company. This was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Monthly samples were taken for bacteriological analysis and all were reported as being satisfactory.

(ii) The Company carried out monthly bacteriological examination of the raw water. The water was chlorinated after filtration.

(iii) The supply is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

(iv) There was no evidence of the supply being contaminated.

(v) Every house in the district is provided with a piped supply direct to the house.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year medical examinations were carried out for the following authorities:—

Cuckfield Rural District	6
Cuckfield Urban District	12
Burgess Hill Urban District	2
East Sussex County Council	28
Mid-Sussex Water Company	12

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Staynes, Senior Public Health Inspector, for his help and co-operation in the work of the department and for the particulars which he has supplied for this report. I also wish to record my appreciation to other members of the staff for their loyal support during the year, particularly Miss Everson, my Secretary.

In conclusion, I would like to thank members of the Council, particularly the Chairman and members of the Public Health and Housing Committee, for their support and also the officers and staff in other departments for their help during the year.

D. M. RICHARDSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	.. ..	D. M. RICHARDSON, M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.), D.P.H. (ENG.) (Also Medical Officer of Health to Cuckfield Rural and Burgess Hill Urban Districts and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County Council)
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	..	R. STAYNES, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i>
<i>Additional Public Health Inspector</i>	..	J. D. LEESON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H. <i>Certified Meat Inspector</i> <i>Certified Smoke Inspector</i>
<i>Secretary to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss G. L. EVERSON
<i>Clerks to the M.O.H.</i>	.. ..	Miss B. P. RACKHAM Miss W. M. AVERY
<i>Clerk to the S.P.H.I.</i>	.. ..	Mrs. M. GOWING

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Summary of Statistics for the years:

	1960	1961	1962
Area of District in Acres ..	3,912	3,912	3,912
Population estimated to middle of year	19,160	20,080	20,840
Rateable Value	£350,212	£367,787	£383,698
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,309 16s. 5d.	£1,396 7s. 5d.	£1,478 19s. 8d.
Density of Population (persons per acre)	4.90	5.13	5.33
Number of Houses ..	6,180	6,468	6,644
Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population ..	13.84	15.36	15.04
Death Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population ..	9.29	9.16	10.33
Infant Mortality Rate ..	12.55	10.79	6.83

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	131	281
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	12
Total Live Births							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	136	293

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude)	..	14.06
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (corrected)		15.04
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	.. ..	4.10

Still Births							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	5
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Total Still Births							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	3	5

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)	16.78
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Total Live and Still Births							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	159	139	298

Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Total							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
..	—	2	2

Infant Mortality Rates:—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births	.. ..	6.83
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births	.. ..	3.56
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births	.. ..	83.33

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age							<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total							<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
..	—	1	1

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births	3.41
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Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age							Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	—	1	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	—	1	1

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births .. 3.41

Perinatal Mortality							Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births									
(a) Cuckfield Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20.13
(b) Mid-Sussex Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.13

Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00

Deaths							Male	Female	Total
All Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	183	312
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.97
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (corrected)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.33

MAIN CASES OF DEATH IN THE CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

	1961	1962
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system	103 (36.92%)	128 (41.03%)
(Coronary disease)	46 (16.49%)	53 (16.99%)
(ii) Cancer (all sites)	61 (21.86%)	46 (14.74%)
(Cancer of Lung and Bronchus) ..	9 (3.23%)	8 (2.56%)
(iii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	47 (16.85%)	49 (15.70%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (including tuberculosis)	33 (11.83%)	42 (13.46%)
(Respiratory tuberculosis)	Nil	1 (0.32%)

CAUSES OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Cause	Age
1.	Hydrops foetalis (Rhesus incompatibility)	5 minutes
2.	Purulent bronchitis (Primary pulmonary hypertension) ..	2 months

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CUCKFIELD URBAN DISTRICT

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	1	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	1	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	1	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	2	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	5	3
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	—	7
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	13	10
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system..	..	..	..	..	20	29
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	31	22
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	1	4
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	13	50
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	5	2
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	6	22
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	6	3
25.	Other disease of the respiratory system	..	..	..	..	3	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	3	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	9	13
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	3	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	1	4
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	2	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	1	—
Totals						129	183

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

The following Laboratories are utilised for the examination of specimens:—

Public Health Laboratory, Brighton
Cuckfield Hospital Laboratory
Public Analyst's Laboratory at Lewes

I would like to express my thanks to the Directors of the above Laboratories for their assistance, particularly Dr. J. E. Jameson of the Brighton Public Health Laboratory for his helpful advice on many occasions.

Ambulance Facilities

Cases of infectious disease are now removed by one of the British Red Cross Society's ambulances stationed at Haywards Heath Ambulance Station, Bridge Road, Haywards Heath.

Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Twenty-six beds are available at the Goddards Green Hospital for the treatment of cases of infectious disease, twelve of these beds are in a cubicle block and the other fourteen in a block consisting of two main wards and side wards.

A table on page 20 gives particulars of admissions during the year.

Smallpox

The South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board state that cases of smallpox occurring in this district should be sent to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Infant Welfare Centres:

Cuckfield	Congregational Church	2nd Friday
<i>(Weighing Centre only)</i>	Hall	
Haywards Heath ..	E.S.C.C. clinic	2nd Tuesday
	Oaklands	1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Friday
	Haywards Heath	(Toddlers only 2nd Tuesday and 4th Friday)
		Dr. 2nd Tuesday, 1st, 3rd and 4th Friday
Bentswood ..	Presentation Church	1st, 2nd and 3rd Monday
	Hall	Dr. on 1st and 2nd Monday
	New England Road	(Toddlers only 2nd Monday)
	Haywards Heath	
Lindfield	Congregational Hall	1st and 3rd Tuesday
	High Street	Dr. on 1st Tuesday

Clinics:

Diphtheria	E.S.C.C. Clinic	2nd Friday 2.30-3.30 p.m.
Immunisation ..	Oaklands	
	Haywards Heath	
Chest	Haywards Heath	Every Thursday 9.30 a.m.
	Hospital	(by appointment)
	Cuckfield Hospital	Thursdays 2 p.m.
		Diagnostic
Orthopaedic ..	B.R.C.S. Centre	Tuesday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
	Paddockhall Road	Wednesday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
	Haywards Heath	Friday 9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
		2-4.30 p.m.
		Dr. attends 2nd Thursday
		2-4.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	Wednesday 10 a.m.
	Oaklands	Friday 10 a.m.
	Haywards Heath	(by appointment)
	E.S.C.C. Clinic	Wednesday 10 a.m.
	Mill Road	(by appointment)
	Burgess Hill	
Eye Refractions .. (Schoolchildren)	Haywards Heath	Every Friday
	Hospital	(by appointment)
	Sussex Street Clinic	Every Thursday
	Brighton	(by appointment)
Minor Ailments ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	As required
	Oaklands	
	Haywards Heath	
Child Guidance ..	East Grinstead:	Alternate Friday 10 a.m.
	Moat Road	(by appointment)
	Lewes:	Every Wednesday 10 a.m.
	Castlegate House	(by appointment)
	Hove:	Tuesday 10 a.m.
	33 Clarendon Villas	Thursday 10 a.m.
		(by appointment)
	Burgess Hill:	Every Friday 10 a.m.
	E.S.C.C. Clinic	(by appointment)
	Mill Road	
Dental	E.S.C.C. Clinic	By appointment
	Oaklands,	
	Haywards Heath	
School Clinic ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	Dr. Waugh
	Oaklands,	(by appointment)
	Haywards Heath	
*Family Planning ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday
	Oaklands	2 p.m.-4 p.m.
	Haywards Heath	Dr. each session
		(by appointment)
*Sub-Fertility ..	E.S.C.C. Clinic	1st Wednesday
	Oaklands,	2.15 p.m.-3.30 p.m.
	Haywards Heath	Dr. each session
		(by appointment)
Venereal Diseases	Facilities are available at Royal Sussex County Hos-	
	pital, Brighton	
Men	Monday ..	4.30 p.m.-8 p.m.
	Wednesday ..	9.30 a.m.-1 p.m.
	Thursday ..	1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
	Tuesday ..	1.30 p.m.-4.30 p.m.
Women and	Thursday ..	10 a.m.-1 p.m.
	Saturday ..	9.30 a.m.-11.30 a.m.
Children ..	New cases must attend at least one hour before the	
	Clinic closes	

* These Clinics are provided by the Family Planning Association

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Total cases notified	Under 1 Year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Typhoid Fever ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery ..	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning ..	11	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	27	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever ..	11	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles ..	429	7	27	45	45	55	224	19	2	4	1	1	4	1
Whooping Cough ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals ..	506	7	27	46	46	55	235	26	25	35	3	1	6	1

TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1948-1962

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	Number of Births				Birth Rate	Number of Deaths			Death Rate	Infants' Deaths			Infant Death Rate	Natural Increase of Births over Deaths		
		Legitimate		Illegitimate			M	F	Total		M	F	Total				
		M	F	Total	M											F	Total
1948	16,290	109	96	205	8	11	19	13.75	68	100	168	10.31	3	1	4	17.86	56
1949	16,370	114	99	213	6	8	14	13.87	91	109	200	12.22	3	3	6	26.43	27
1950	16,776	101	82	183	9	10	19	12.04	93	114	207	12.34	3	2	5	24.75	-5
1951	16,830	103	89	192	3	6	9	11.94	80	144	224	13.31	2	3	5	24.87	-23
1952	16,940	93	99	192	4	8	12	12.04	88	106	194	11.45	-	1	1	4.90	10
1953	17,010	95	96	191	6	5	11	11.88	101	173	274	16.11	4	1	5	24.75	-72
1954	16,980	74	87	161	3	3	6	9.84	114	168	282	16.60	3	2	5	29.94	-115
1955	17,090	88	91	179	7	3	10	11.06	107	171	278	16.27	-	1	1	5.29	-89
1956	17,340	101	102	203	2	6	8	12.17	120	165	286	16.44	-	2	2	9.48	-75
1957	17,670	110	93	203	8	5	13	12.23	151	160	311	17.60	1	2	3	13.89	-95
1958	18,010	102	128	230	4	10	14	15.98	121	182	303	9.25	2	2	4	16.39	-59
1959	18,460	122	112	234	8	2	10	15.59	103	162	265	7.89	1	1	2	8.19	-21
1960	19,160	133	93	226	8	5	13	13.84	117	153	270	9.29	2	1	3	12.55	-31
1961	20,080	125	136	261	9	8	17	15.36	107	172	279	9.16	3	-	3	10.79	-1
1962	20,840	150	131	281	7	5	12	15.04	129	183	312	10.33	-	2	2	6.83	19

TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1962

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	1	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	1	2	-	-	1	-

COMPARATIVE TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS, 1941-62

Year	New Cases						Deaths						Number on Register at end of Year					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1941	5	10	15	1	5	6	2	1	3	-	2	2	25	33	58	9	15	24
1942	6	5	11	2	2	4	2	1	3	-	1	1	30	34	64	11	17	28
1943	10	10	20	2	2	4	1	-	3	-	-	-	32	33	65	12	18	30
1944	7	3	10	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-	38	35	73	13	18	31
1945	7	3	10	1	3	4	4	1	5	-	-	-	38	35	73	13	19	32
1946	11	2	13	2	4	6	5	2	7	-	-	-	39	31	70	15	22	37
1947	4	2	6	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	37	28	65	13	21	34
1948	5	1	6	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	38	28	66	13	19	32
1949	8	6	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	41	33	74	12	19	31
1950	8	11	19	6	4	10	3	-	3	-	-	-	35	41	76	16	22	38
1951	14	10	24	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	49	95	16	24	40
1952	26	4	30	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	71	49	120	15	21	36
1953	12	4	16	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	81	53	134	15	20	35
1954	7	5	12	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	78	42	120	10	11	21
1955	4	4	8	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	78	44	122	9	12	21
1956	9	3	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	44	129	5	12	17
1957	3	5	8	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	76	43	119	5	9	14
1958	5	6	11	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	82	47	129	5	10	15
1959	4	4	8	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	82	50	132	6	11	17
1960	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	50	129	6	9	15
1961	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	55	132	6	9	15
1962	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	71	55	126	6	9	15

GODDARDS GREEN HOSPITAL, HASSOCKS

I am indebted to the Matron for the following particulars of cases admitted during the year:—

Disease	Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Other Districts	Total
Typhoid (Carrier)	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Paratyphoid	1	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	1
Observation Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	3	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	5	5
Observation Infective Hepatitis	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	3	2	1	3	9
Observation Measles	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	1
Observation Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	2
Mumps	—	—	—	2	2
Chickenpox	2	—	1	5	8
Rubella	5	1	—	21	27
Rubella (Contact)	—	1	—	—	1
Glandular Fever	2	—	—	—	2
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	—	1
Pharyngitis	1	—	—	—	1
Cold and Cough (Staff)	2	—	—	—	2
Stomatitis	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	4	2	—	8	14
Total ..	26	12	5	45	88

The Cubicle Block allowed twenty-three different diseases, observation cases or diseases with complications, to be dealt with.

CASES ADMITTED TO FOREDOWN HOSPITAL, PORTSLADE

Disease						Cuckfield Rural District	Cuckfield Urban District	Burgess Hill Urban District	Total
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	5
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
E. Coli, 26 B.6 (Carrier)	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Observation Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
T.B. Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	1	2
Convulsions and Contact Measles	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	1	1
Rubella and Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Rubella and Otitis Media	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Respiratory Infection following Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	-	1	-	1
Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Infective Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Tonsillar Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Streptococcal Throat	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Status Asthmaticus	..	..	..	..	..	-	-	2	2
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	1
Total ..						12	7	7	26

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Below is a list of visits made by your Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operative:—

INSPECTIONS					
Public Health Act—Housing	..	..	..	135	
Housing	..	..	..	104	
Improvement Grants	..	..	..	378	
Improvement Grant Survey	..	..	..	55	
Food Premises:—					
Bakehouses	..	..	..	41	
Bakers' Shops	..	..	..	32	
Butchers	..	..	..	105	
Fishmongers	..	..	..	43	
Grocers, General Stores	..	..	..	198	
Greengrocers	..	..	..	101	
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	24	
Confectioners	..	..	..	36	
Public Houses	..	..	..	14	
Clubs—Licensing Act	..	..	..	10	
Restaurant Kitchens..	..	..	..	91	
Dairies, Milk Shops	..	..	..	35	
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	44	
Kiosks	..	..	..	2	
Vans and Stalls	..	..	..	19	
				—	795
Public Health Act—Other Premises	..	..	..	325	
Drainage of Foxhill	..	..	..	55	
*Factories Act	..	..	..	90	
Hairdressers	..	..	..	7	
Shops Act	..	..	..	5	
†Prevention of Damage by Pests Act—Treatments				940	
				Inspections	222
Clean Air Act	..	..	..	67	
C.A.A. Atmospheric Pollution Measurement	..	..	..	463	
Pet Animals Act	..	..	..	6	
Food Condemnations	..	..	..	13	
Cattle Market	..	..	..	14	
Caravans	..	..	..	5	
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	25	
Food Poisoning and Dysentery, etc.	..	..	..	178	
†Disinfestations	..	..	..	54	
Schools	..	..	..	4	
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	6	
Diseases of Animals (Waste Food)	..	..	..	15	
Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	1	
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	76	
					<u>3,366</u>

* There is an arrangement whereby the Building Inspector deals with the provision of sanitary accommodation at building sites and only in cases of difficulty does the Public Health Inspector intervene.

† These figures include visits by the Council's Rodent Operative.

COMPLAINTS

Two hundred-and-fifty complaints were received and dealt with:—

Rats and Mice	190
Insect Pests (Wasps 12, Moth Grubs 1, Beetles 4, Gnats 1, Flies 6)	24
Offensive Smells	10
Nuisances from Drains	8
Flooding	1
Smoke	4
Food	3
Water	4
Miscellaneous	6
	250

STATUTORY NOTICES

Public Health Act, 1936

No statutory notices were served during the year.

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

	<i>Notices Out- standing at 1.1.62</i>	<i>Notices Served during 1962</i>	<i>Notices Complied with during 1962</i>	<i>Notices Outstand- ing at 31.12.62</i>	
				<i>Served prior to 1962</i>	<i>Served during 1962</i>
Food and Drugs Act ..	15	25	27	4	25
Public Health Act ..	6	30	27	3	29
Housing Act	13	4	11	4	4
Factories Act	4	4	4	—	4
Agriculture (H.S.W.) Act	—	—	1	—	—
Clean Air Act	—	3	—	—	3
Shops Act	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ..	38	67	71	11	65

Voluntary Works Supervised—14

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT

Drainage

The drainage systems of 62 houses with cesspools or septic tank as a means of disposal were tested to ensure their soundness and the exclusion of storm-water before connecting them to the Council's new sewer.

HOUSING

1. Inspections of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	80
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	617
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ..	28
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	28
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and represented under the Housing Act ..	4
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	43

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ..	41
--	----

3. Number of New Houses erected during the year 1962:—

(1) State aided:—

(a) By Local Authority	4
(b) By Public Utility	Nil
(2) Without State aid	223

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications for Improvement Grants received during the year was 21, of which 20 were approved, comprising 16 Discretionary Grants and 4 Standard Grants (15 owner/occupied houses and 5 tenanted houses).

Following the Minister's request for an intensive drive to secure the improvement of houses with the aid of grant it was decided to survey two areas of the town comprising 339 houses. This work was proceeding at the end of the year.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	No. of Grants Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Estimated Cost of all Works			Estimated Cost of Approved Works			Total Maximum Grant Approved			Total Grant Paid		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1954	3	3	—	746	0	2	596	9	2	297	5	0	—	—	—
1955	27	17	10	14,092	13	6	11,857	12	4	5,857	7	3	1,042	5	10
1956	21	16	5	14,449	7	11	10,868	7	10	5,217	7	3	5,481	2	8
1957	12	9	3	7,657	3	2	6,109	3	10	2,712	10	0	6,094	17	8
1958	15	9	6	12,060	17	9	8,309	5	5	4,145	0	0	4,010	2	1
1959	34	25	9	21,500	4	5	16,653	17	2	8,233	0	0	4,335	0	0
1960	27	21	6	14,008	12	4	11,151	9	6	5,561	0	0	7,290	0	0
1961	19	14	5	12,045	6	5	8,935	8	7	4,075	0	0	4,880	0	0
1962	16	9	7	8,090	3	6	6,864	13	9	3,403	0	0	3,650	0	0
Totals	174	123	51	£104,650	9	2	£81,346	7	7	£39,501	9	6	£36,783	8	3

STANDARD GRANTS

Year	No. of Grants Approved	Owner Occupied	Tenanted	Total Maximum Grant Approved		Actual Cost of Approved Works		Total Grant Paid	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1959	9	5	4	950	0 0	1,736	16 10	—	— —
1960	10	9	1	655	0 0	1,090	6 10	993	0 0
1961	3	3	—	360	0 0	565	15 5	616	0 0
1962	4	2	2	310	0 0	122	8 6	61	0 0
Totals	26	19	7	£2,275	0 0	£3,515	7 7	£1,670	0 0

FOOD PREMISES

The following tables show the number of food premises in the district, and the number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Bakehouses	5
Basement Bakehouse	1
Butchers	15
Grocers	45
Greengrocers	16
Confectioners	27
Fishmongers	5
Fired Fish Shops	3
Bakers	10
Food Kiosks	2
Canteens	15
Hotels and Restaurant Kitchens	20
Public Houses	23

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sale of Ice Cream:—

				<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Grocers..	..	..	..	30	110
Greengrocers	..	..	..	4	15
Confectioners	..	..	..	21	23
Fishmonger	..	..	..	1	9
Bakers	..	..	..	2	9
				—	—
				58	166
				—	—

Preparation of Sausages and/or Pickling Meat:—

				<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Butchers	..	..	..	15	105

Preservation of Food (by cooking):—

				<i>Number of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Grocers..	..	..	..	5	13
Bakehouses	..	..	..	3	21
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	3	25
Fishmonger	..	..	..	1	9
Butcher..	..	..	..	2	15
Baker	..	..	..	1	8
				—	—
				15	91
				—	—

Registrations under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	25

FOOD HYGIENE

To have attained a high standard of food hygiene in a district is only a beginning. I believe it to be at least as difficult to maintain such a standard. To ask for the renewal of items of equipment provided in the cause of hygiene, now damaged or worn out is frequently considered unreasonable, but the most difficult problem to deal with is, I believe, the growth of trade. Restaurant kitchens, butchers' making-up rooms, grocers' store-rooms, etc., in the majority of instances cannot expand when trade expands. When food preparing premises and storage facilities are too small for the business done, only by regular routine visits will it be found possible to keep a standard which can be considered satisfactory.

No one will deny that the wrapping and packaging of more and more foods is good from the hygiene point of view, particularly where the operation is carried out on premises specially designed for the purpose. In some instances, it is better that the wrapping should be done where it can be seen by the customer.

Most people will agree that the concentration of food preparation by the growth of the very large firms has contributed a great deal in the cause of food hygiene—but great size, bulk of materials used &c., brings its problems, e.g., During the course of a year most Public Health Inspectors will receive complaints of white loaves containing foreign bodies. On examination, the latter is often found to be brown bread mix which has been picked up by the white bread dough, either in the shute or prover, following a brown bread baking.

A food trader who refused to permit the Public Health Inspector to inspect his premises was prosecuted and a fine of £1 with £1 ls. costs was imposed. The food trader closed down his business.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960

The following repairs, improvements, etc., to food premises were carried out:—

Sanitary conveniences cleansed and repaired	..	..	..	3
Wash basins and water heaters repaired	..	..	..	2
Walls, floors and ceilings repaired	..	..	..	4
Walls, floors and ceilings cleansed and redecorated	..	..	..	14
Protection of food from risk of contamination	..	..	..	6
Provision of new sinks, extractor fans, fishmongers slab	..	..	..	5

CONDEMNED FOOD

Condemned foods are disposed of by burying in the refuse tip and during the year there were 38 condemnations of food involving:—

Fresh meat 3½ cwts.	Fresh fish 68 lbs.
Tinned meat 183 lbs.	Tinned fruit and vegetables 46 lbs.
Other food 180 lbs.	

MILK SAMPLING

During the year 49 samples were submitted for biological test and from one *Brucella abortus* was isolated. This was a milk supplied from a local farm to a Pasteurising establishment.

ICE CREAM

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream in this district. Fifty-eight premises are registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Eighty-seven samples of ice cream were tested during the year, seventy-six were grade I, eleven were grade II.

One thousand and eighty-nine samples of ice cream have been taken since 1949, of which 737 were grade I, 296 grade II, 50 grade III, and 6 grade IV.

THE LICENSING ACT, 1961

The Clerk of the Justices submitted to the Council applications for the registration of nine Club premises. In one or two instances the provision of minor items of equipment was requested but in one case, where the bar facilities were very poor and the sanitary accommodation distant and not readily accessible, a report was made to the Magistrates and extensive improvements are being undertaken.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The number of notices under Section 3 of the above Act of intention to instal boilers was 5.

Approval of the height of the proposed chimney was necessary in only one instance and was given.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION MEASUREMENT

In 1961 the monitoring of atmospheric pollution, which had been virtually confined to areas with a problem in this field, was extended to representative sites throughout the country. While information was accumulating concerning levels and types of pollution in industrial areas it was realized that little was known about conditions in other, less grossly polluted, areas of the country. To rectify this omission the Warren Spring Laboratory, a branch of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, initiated the above mentioned national survey.

In October of that year this authority established two sites in Haywards Heath to make daily recordings of the levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. Recordings have been made since that date and 1962 is the first calendar year for which a complete set of figures is available.

While no firm conclusions can be drawn from one year's observations some comments can be made on the picture presented so far. As would be expected in a district of this type the overall figures compare favourably with those of the rest of the country.

A matter of local interest is the difference in the smoke content of the atmosphere as a result of varying weather conditions. Besides seasonal differences the increase in pollution as a result of say a cold day or night during an otherwise temperate period is most marked. While again this is consistent with the large number of domestic premises using coal fires the inevitable conclusion follows—that the use of smokeless fuel on a proper appliance while having the same heating effects would result in reduced smoke in the atmosphere.

The degree of pollution in this area compares favourably with that of the rest of the country. The national survey illustrates however that the method of comparison is in the wrong direction. Because in the past figures have been most readily available for bad areas these have tended to form the standard. Now that figures for all areas are being produced, it would seem better in assessing degrees of purity to begin with clean air. Compared with such a standard even the better districts are not good enough.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ACT, 1957

Two persons were licensed to operate plant and equipment for boiling waste food.

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	13	11	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	76	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out - workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	76	87	5	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Inadequate lighting (S.5) ..	1	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	5	1	—	—	—

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No of. cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel: Making, etc. ..	3	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning and Washing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

HAIRDRESSERS ESTABLISHMENTS

Byelaws as to Hairdressers and Barbers were adopted during 1962 and an inspection of some of their establishments found them to be generally of a high standard.

DISINFESTATIONS

The public seek the assistance of the Health Department in dealing with infestations of all kinds and, where possible, this is given. Wasps are dealt with either by liquid insecticide or Cymag and, when practicable, the nests are removed. The operator is allowed to use his discretion as to whether or not he can safely deal with wasps' nests and if there is obvious risk he may decline to do so. A charge is made to cover the cost of this work.

Number of infestations dealt with—

Wasps	..	..	..	12
Moth Grubs	..	..	..	1
Beetles	..	..	..	4
Gnats	..	..	..	1
Flies	..	..	..	6
Bats	..	..	..	1
				—
				25
				—

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE

There were 190 complaints of rat or mouse infestation during the year, compared with 233 in 1961 and 194 in 1960. As a result, work was done at 222 premises, all with minor infestations, and 228 dead rats were found. In addition parts of the district were subjected to a routine survey.

This year the services of a private firm were engaged to treat the Council's sewers and some 80 manholes were baited with Sodium Fluoracetamide.

It should be emphasised that the rat infestation of sewers in this district is negligible but reports of a few carcasses seen in the screens at the sewage works after the treatment were received.

DISINFECTION

One house was disinfected after infectious disease.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two shops are registered under the above Act for the sale of pet animals and during the year five visits were made to them.



